CHORUS - The same canteen, my soldier friend, The same canteen; There's never a bond like this; We've drank from the same cantee

It was sometimes water and sometimes milk,
Sometimes apple jack, fine as silk;
But whatever the tipple has been,
We shared it together in bane or in bliss,
And I warm to you, friend, when I think of this:
We have drank from the same canteen.
CHORUS—The same canteen, &c.

The rich and the great sit down to dine,
And quaff to each other in sparkling wine,
From glasses of crystal and green;
But I guess in their golden potations they miss,
The warmth of regard to be found in this:
We have drank from the same canteen.
CHORUS—The same canteen, &c.

We've shared our blankets and tents together.
And marched and fought in all kinds of weather,
And hungry and full we've been;
Had days of battle and days of rest,
But this memory I cling to and love the best;
We have drank from the same canteen.
CHORUS—The same canteen, &c.

For when wounded I lay on the outer slope, with my blood flowing fast; and but little hope On which my faint spirit might lean; O! then I remember, you crawled to my side, And bleeding so fast, it seemed both must have died,

We drank from the same canteen.

CHORUS—The same canteen, &c.

A WOMAN'S NO.

had a parcel, small and round,

She thanked me with a gracious mile, As sweet as rosy lips could make it: It was so small, 'twas not worth while To let me take it.

Again I offered, as before, Of that slight burden to relieve her: She'd rather not: "Pray say no more!" "Twould really grieve her,

I ceased to plead; she seemed content. The thing was small and neatly corded, And so along our way we went To where she boarded.

But when upon the s'oop she stood, And ere our last adieus were ut ered, She eyed me in a roguish mood. And softly muttered

As swung the door to let her through, and left me there unresisting; "I don't think very much of you For not insisting."

How Kate Won a Mate.

She came to our far-a-way, quiet mountain-flanked village in early summer, and, stopping first at the hotel, she registered her name as Kate Burbank, of New York. She might have been twen-ty-two-not more than that-and was

very pretty.

But she did not remain long at the hotel. She brought letters of recommendation to the rector of our parish, and was soon admitted as a member of his family. She was an orphan without brother or sister. She possessed proper-ty enough to support her in a humble way, until she could turn her hand to some profitable and pleasant employ-

Toward the end of July the rector's nephew, Authur Grafton, came on a visit-He had graduated at college, studied law and had been admitted to the bar, and now, before commencing practice, he had come to the mountain village for recreatall, strong, and robust, the very picture of manly health.

days, how sweet and enjoyable were the evenings! Arthur resolved that he would know his fate. He looked the matter squarely in the face, and made his calculations. In September he was to enter his office in New York, and influential friends had promised to assist him in business. He knew he should succeed Within a year he would be able to support a wife. If Kate would have him and wait a year he would work with a night shut in upon him.

Before that night came, Arthur and Kate in their rambling met Charles Dabney, of New York. Dabney had been Arthur's classmate in college. Kate's hand trembled on her companion's arm, and as he advanced to speak with his friend she turned away and waited for him until he came back.
"Dear old Charlie!" he said. "We

were chums in college. I must run over to the hetel and see him after tea." After tea Arthur went over to the hote s he had promised. A brief interchange

of fraternal greetings, and then Dabney burst forth: "Look here, old fellow, how in the name of wonder did you manage to get the heiress under wing?

"The heiress?" repeated Arthur wonderingly.

"Aye—Miss Cornelissen—the lady you were with this afternoon. She did'nt recognize me, though I am sure she knew

"Miss Cornelissen!" echoed our hero What do you mean, Charlie? You have mistaken the person. The lady you saw in my company this afternoon, was Miss Kate Burbank, of New York, an orphan

whom friends commended to my uncle Charley Dabney drew a long breath and then whistled.

and then whistled.

"Forgive me Arty. Perhaps I've put my foot in it; but it can't be helped now. I will tell you the truth, and you may govern yourself accordingly. It may be well that you should be on your guard. Her mother's maiden name was Burbank Her mother's maiden name was Burbank. Miss Kate Burbank Cornelissen was the lady I saw upon your arm. Her father was Hendrick Cornelissen, the old East India trader and ship-owner, who died four years ago; leaving his only child heiress to three millions. A year ago she came into full possession, and she has fied to this secluded nook to escape the sycophants and noodles that beset her on every hand. I understand now."

Arthur Grafton returned to the rectory

Arthur Grafton returned to the rectory in a daze. He knew that Dabney had told him the truth. On the following morning, as Katie looked cut from her morning, as Katie looked cut from her chember window, she saw Arthur walking in the garden. His step was slow and dragging, his head was bent, and his hands were folded behind him. Certainly he looked far from happy. When she came down into the little sitting room where the piano was, she found the rector and his wife there, looking strangely uncomfortable and perplexed.

"Something has happened—we don't large sickles, who was called in to be teased for letting so good a bargain slip.

Mrs. Laura De Force Gordon, of California, has been admitted to the practice before the United States supreme court. She is the second woman to be allowed this privilege, the first being Mrs. Belva Lockwood, who was admitted in March, 1879.

know what," said Mr. Edgerton, in answer to her earnest questionings. "Arthur is going back to New York at once

he says to-day."
"But I thought he was to stay until "So he had planned, but something has changed him."

earnest face of the beautiful being who had been occupying all his thoughts.

"Arthur, your uncle tells me that you think of leaving us." She spoke with a calmness that cost her a mighty effort.

"Yes" he appropried in a value that

"Yes," he answered in a voice that ounded hollow and distant. She stood back and looked at him with prayerful earnestness. "Arthur, will you answer a few ques-

tions truly and frankly?" "If you had not met Charles Dabney vesterday, the thought of leaving us to

day would not once have entered your He hesitated and considered. Surely it would be honorable to answer with

the simple truth. "It would not," he said. "Charles Dabney told you who my father was?"

"Yes! "And that my family name was Cornelissen?"

"And he told you that I was very,

very wealthy in the possession of money?"
"Yes."

"Arthur, in the great city I was hunted for my wealth. I grew sick and tired of the dreadful infliction, and resolved to escape into a pureratmosphere and, if possible, leave all trace of my poor wealth behind me. Good friends fully appreciating my purpose, assisted me. Dropping my well known family name, I came hither, recommended chiefly by one who had been your understand the second of the second cle's college mate in other years. And here I found peace and sweet content. By and by you came to share the life with me. Never mind how I discovered it, but the knowledge came to me that you were a true and noble man. And soon-soon-I believed you loved me. My heart bounded with gladness when I thought that a true, strong and generous man had fallen in love with poor, simple Kate Burbank. Can you doubt

whither my own heart was tending?" "Arthur, I love you with my whole heart. If you love me as I had hoped, you shall not go away from me. I will not lose my brightness of life for the lack of a few honest words."

In a moment more she was gathered in the strong, sheltering embrace of a man who could not speak for joy.

Maine's Berries

The canning factories are now under full blast, taking care of the large quantities of berries which this season has given the people of Maine. Although the great abundance has made prices low, yet it has not taken away all the profits, judging by the pocket money reported to have been earned in picking. One woman, in a berry-producing part of the state, is said to have gathered about tion. He was twenty-four years of age, six hundred quarts, for which she has company. Gov. Dennison, when postbusiness which requires no capital except gress the establishment of a postal tele-Certainly Arthur Grafton had never a strong back and clothing too old to be before met a woman to nim like this wo- injured by thorns and briers, is engaged man. How bright and joyous were the in by everybody, and the stories of the had telegraph numbers on annual cards, wonderful feats of octogenarians in this and that with such backing the presiline would be almost beyond belief were dent and his cabinet did not like to press it not for the wide reputation which Maine's old people have acquired for enterprise and endurance. Thirty or bribery of hideous proportions. It corforty quarts of berries in half a day seems rupts the very source of all our rights to be a common record, judging by the newspaper reports, and, although these of morality and good government. It berries are now nearly all gathered, the has no defenders and no defense. Laws huckleberry is taking their place, so that can not control it, for it controls the law. the blue color that a large portion of The remedy is only where most remedies will. He would speak before another Maine assumes for a few weeks each must come from—through the ballot. If summer is not yet faded, the stewing and preserving is still going on, and the visitor who goes out to tea next Decem-ber will stand the best chance of being treated to a dish of sauce of Maine's favorite color.-Lewiston Journal

Secretary Whitney's Experiment.

Secretary of the Navy Whitney is an old New Yorker, and so familiar with the city's characteristics.

He stood in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue hotvl in light conversation with Secretary of the Interior Lamar, and the topic of conversation was a confidence robbery that had been perpetrated upon a guest of the house that day.

Whitney maintained that, while some men were astonishingly gullible, the ma-

offer to give a \$10 bill for \$1, and not a The experiment was at ouce made

Joe was a good-looking, well-dressed fellow, with nothing in his aspect to succest roguery.

Whitney handed a crisp new \$10 note

whitney handed a crisp new \$10 note to him, and he set out on his round.
"I beg your pardon, sir," he remarked politely to Gen. Dan Sickles, who was stumping round on a leg and a crutch, "but will you please give me \$1 for this \$10?" and he held out the note so close to Sickles' eyes that its genuineness ought to have been visible.

A helf exception helf anger win many

A half sarcastic, half angry grin came over the general's face, but he deigned no reply, and contemptuously turned

The proffer was soberly made to nine men, none being a witness to the other's refusal, and everytime with the same result. Nobody would buy \$10 with \$1 All decided on the spur of the moment that they were the objects of a swin-

The endangered note came safely back to Whitney, and the group laughed over its adventure—save Sickles, who was called in to be teased for letting so good

BASE-BALL IN '44.

or of Maine Makes up a Rin Against a Lumberman

Bangor Whig.

The playing of round ball, as the game was formerly called, but since changed to bese ball, was, in 1844, much in vogue, and was an exhilarating and

has changed him."

A great weight sunk into Kate's heart, and a choking was in her throat. She turned away and thought. Arthur had discovered her secret and was afraid of her. But, had she gained his heart? And, if so, should she lose him? Should she, without one struggle, surrender the only promise of joy, true and pure, that had entered her life since her father died?"

Arthur Grafton, standing beneath a drooping elm, himself also drooping, felt a light touch upon his arm.

He turned and looked into the sweet, earnest face of the beautiful being who had been occupying all his thoughts. man, referee, who, although one of the most accomplished players, was not able to take part in the game from indispoeition.

The forfeiture was to be a supper at the Wadleigh house, to be gotten up in Mrs. H. N. West's best style, to be paid

for by the losing party.

On a certain fair, beautiful October day the parties assembled on Wadleigh field. Lorenzo Leadbetter was catcher on one side and John Gordon upon the other, and upon tossing up for for first inning Hunt won.

The game went on with varied suc ss during the whole afternoon, until it had become so dark as to necessitate the stopping of the play, the score at that time standing:

Hunt, 45. Coney, 40, with the advantage of being in.

Supper was ready and could not be proper to partake of it until the game was concluded.

In this dilemma the expedient was adopted of finishing the game by pitching coppers, and it was agreed by all hands that Cony and Hunt, in company with the referee, should retire to a private room and proceed to pitch.

Cony having the inning was to com-

mence, and every head that was turned up was to count a score in the game, but so soon as a tail turned up the party pitching was to go out. The game went on with alternating

hopes and fears, until Hunt went out, having turned four heads, making his score forty-nine, and Cony, being in, suc-ceeded in turning his tenth head, bringing his score up to fifty, thus winning the game and the supper. The meal was partaken of with that

relish which only men can appreciate who have waited long, and have passed the time in active exercise.

After the viands had been fully dispensed and the appetites of all com-pletely satisfied the referee made his report, declaring that the Cony party had won the game, but with a margin so small as to be no discredit to the losing party, who were to be equally com-plimented for their brilliant playing.

Hunt, in response, accepting the situ-uation, consoled himself and friends by saying that his party beat in the field, but when he came to pitching coppers he came in contact with a blackleg who was better posted and more skillful than himself, and it was to that unfortunate circumstance that he had the misfortune to lose the game.

Free Passes For Legislators.

A telegraph Frank is said to be worth on an average \$500 a year to each recipient. They are charily reserved for congressmen and such high functionaries as master general, recommended to congraph department, and said that he found nine-tenths of the congressmen every voter should see to it that each candidate publicly promises never to solicit, accept, or use a pass, this evil will at once be suppressed and a higher plane of public morals attained.

Somnambulism Extraordinary. A remarkable case of somnambulism is reported from Tramore in the country of Waterford. A young man evidently a tourist, engaged a room at the Railway Hotel there and retired to rest. About 8 o'clock in the morning some night stragglers saw a nanin his shirt holding a lighted candle raise a window on the second floor of the hotel and deliberately lowering himself from it, falling a depth of fourteen or fifteen feet. The fall apparently did not hurt him, and, with the candle still lighted in his hand, he walkjority were unreasonably cautious.

"To illustrate my point," he said, "let Here he returned to consciousness, and my young friend Joe Barnard, here, was provided with shoes, hat and an old offer to give a \$10 bill for \$1, and not a coat. So dressed he walked to the police man in this corridor will accept the barrack and knocked for admission. The Sergeant who had charge of the station finding the plight the man was in provided him with clothing and refreshments. Sergt. Tyrrell then made inquiries at the hotel, where he found the young man's luggage, gold watch and chain, and over £15 in cash.

'What shall we do with our, Daughters?' This question is asked by a well known ady lecturer. Well, we can do a great many things with them; one thing, we must take good care with their health, and not let them run down and become enfeebled. For the feminine ailments, which may be summed up in one word which may be summed up in one word—debility, we have a sovereign remedy in Brown's Iron Ritters, which has done much good. Miss Mary Greenfield, of Galatia, Ill., writes, "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of nervousness, indigestion and general poor health." Let the other young ladies take the hint.

Aged 117. well (Mass.) Courie

Here is an epitaph taken from a stone in the town of Shutesbury:

"Erected by the town of Shutesbury in memory of Ephraim Pratt, born in East Sudbuay, Nov. 1, 1686, removed to Shutesbury soon after its first settlement, where he resided until he died, May 22, 1804, in his 117th year. He was remarkably cheerful in his disposition and temperate in his habits. He swung a sythe 101 consecutive years, and a sythe 101 consecutive years, and mounted a horse without assistance at the age of 110 years:

EVENTS AND BATTLES

In the Late Civil War. JANUARY, 1861.

9th—The "Star of the West" sent to reinforce General Anderson and his com-mand at Fort Sumpter, S. C., was fired upon from Morris Island, and obliged to eturn to New York.

MARCH, 1861. The Confederate congress adopted for he flag of the Confederacy, the "stars and bars."

12th—The president declined to re-seive the commissioners from the Confederate states.

APRIL, 1861. 12th-An attack was made upon Fort Sumpter in the Charleston harbor.

19th—The president declared the southern ports blockaded.

19th—The Sixth regiment of Massachusetts were mobbed in Baltimore on their passage to Washington.

JUNE, 1861. 10th—The battle of Rig Bethel, Va. 17th—The battle of Booneville, Mo.

JULY, 1861. 6th-The battle of Carthage, Mo. 11th-The battle of Rich Mountain, W. a., was fought. 18th-The battle of Centerville, Va. 21st-The battle of Bull Run, Va.

Junction, Va., was fought. AUGUST, 1861. 5th-The battle of Athens, Mo. 10th-The battle of Wilson's Creek,

21st-The first battle of Manass

Mo., was fought. **SEPTEMBER**, 1861. 10th-The battle of Cornifex Ferry,

W. Va., took place. остовев, 1861. 8th-Fort Pickens, Santa Rosa Island,

Florida was attacked by Confederates. 21s—The battle of Ball's Bluff, Pa. NOVEMBER, 1861.

1st-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan was made Commander-in-Chief. 7th-The battle of Belmont, Miss.

7th—An expedition captured Fort Walker on Hiltan Head, S. C., and Fort Beuregard on the Broad River. 19-The English mail-packet Trent was boarded by Captain Wilkes, of the San Jacinto, and the Confederate commissioners. Mason and Slidell captured JANUARY 1862.

1st-Messrs. Mason and Slidell were surrendered on a demand of the British overdment.

10th-The battle of Middle Creek, Ky. 19-The battle of Mill Spring, Ky. FEBRUARY, 1862.

6th .- Fort Henry, Tenn., surrendered to the Union forces.
8th—The battle of Roanoke Island. 14th-The battle of Newbern, N. C.

MARCH, 1862. 7th and 8th—Battle of Pea Ridge Ark. 8th—The Coufederate ram, the Merrimac, appeared at Hampton Roads. She sank the Cumberland, captured the Con-Bress, and forced the Minnesota aground, and then returned to Norfolk.

9th—The Merrimac reappeared. The Monitor, Lieutenant Worden, had arrived, engaging the ram, forced her back to Norfolk. 10th-Manassas Junction, Virginia,

was evacuated bp the Confederates. 23-The battle of Winchester, Va. APRIL, 1862. q19 and 7th-The battle of Pittsburgh

Landing, Tennessee, was fought.

7th-Island No. 19, in the Mississippi, sprrendered. 9th—The battle of Shiloh was fought. 11th-Fort Pulaski near Savanah,

surrendered. 12th-Yold was first quoted at a pre-MAY, 1862.

1st—The army captured New Orleans.
3d—The battle of Chancellorsville. 5th-The battle of Williamsburg, Va

25th-The battle of Winchester, Va. 27th-Battle of Hanover Court House and assault on Port Hudson.
31st—The battle of Seven Pines, Va. JUNE, 1862.

6th-Memphis surrendered to Union

8th-The battle of Cross Keys, Va. 25th-The seven days' battle around Richmond began.

26th-The battle of Mechanicsville, Va 27th-The battle of Cold Harbor, Va. 28th—Commodore Farragut, who had run the blockade at Vicksburg, began to combard the city. John Morgan, with a Confederate force, raided through Ohio. 29th—Battle of Savage's station, Va. 30th—The battle of Frazier's Farm.

JULY, 1862. 1st-The battle of Malvern Hill, Va. AUGUST, 1862,

5th-The battle of Baton Rouge, La Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va.
23d—A general battle with Gen. Pope' forces took place.

29th—The battle of Groveton, Va.

80th—A battle at Manassas, Va.

30th—The battle of Richmond, Ky. **SEPTEMBER**, 1862.

1st-The battle of Ox Hill, Va. 1st—The battle of Chantilly, Va.
14th—The battle of South Mountain 15th-Harper's Ferry was captured by

the Confederates. 17th—The battle of Antietam, Md. 17th—The garrison at Munfordsville Ky., surrendered to the confederates.

19th—The confederate forces were defeated at Iuka, Miss,

22d—President Lincoln issued a proc-lamation abolishing slavery in the southern states, unless they returned to the union before January 1, 1863.

остовев, 1862. 3d-Battle of Corinth, Mississippi.

8th-The battle of Perryville, Ky. 10th—A raid on Chambersburg, Penn. was made by a confederate force under General Stuart. 18th-General Morgan made a raid in Kentucky. **DECEMBER**, 1862.

at Prairie Grove; Arkanse

7th-The Confederates were defeated

JANUARY, 1863.

1st—the Emancipation proclamation

8th-The battle of Springfield, Mo.

MARCE, 1863. 21st—Battle of Cottage Grove, Tenn. 30th—A battle near Somerville, Ky. MAY, 1863.

-The battle of Port Gibson, Kiss. 2d—Battle of Chancellorsville, Va.
12th—The battle of Raymond, Miss.
16th—Battle of Champion's Hill, Miss.
17th—Battle of Big Black River, Miss. 18th, Vicksburg was invested. 19th—The first assault on Vicksburg

was repulsed. 27th -An unsuccesful attack was made on Port Hudson, Louisians. JUNE, 1863.

15th-The Federals were defeated at Winchester, Virginia.

24th—Morgan started on another raid
through Kentucky and Ohio.

24th and 25th—Chambersburg, Penn sylvania, was occupied by the Confeder-

30th-Battle of Hanover Junction, Va. JULY, 1863. 1st—The battle of Gettysburg, Penn.

4th—Vicksburg surrendered. 9th—Port Hudson surrendered. 10th-An assault on Fort Wagner was 13th-The draft riots in New York. AUGUST, 1863.

20th-Lawrence, Kansas, was burned. **вертемвер**, 1863. 16th-Battle of Chicamauga Creek, Tenn., was fought.

NOVEMBER, 1863. 15th-Battle of Campbell's Station. 24th and 25th-Battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge were

FEBRUARY, 1864. 20th-Battle of Olustree, Florida. APRIL, 1864.

Battle of Sabine Cross Roads, Louisi-MAY, 1864. 4th—The Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan and encamped in the "Wil-

derness. 5th and 6th-Battles of the Wilderness, Virginia. 6th-Gen. Sherman began his Atlanta

campaign.
9th—Battle of Spottsylvania, Va.
14th—Battle of Resaca, Ga.
25th—Battle of New Hope Church Station, Ga. 26th—The Confederates were repulsed in an attack on City Point, Va.

JUNE. 1864.

1st-Battle of Cold Harbor, Va. 3d-A battle was fought near Co'd Harbor, Va. 16th-Federals were defeated in an attack upon Petersburg, Va. 19th—The investment of Petersburg,

Va., was begun.

The Alabama was sunk off Cherbourg, France, by the Kearsarge. 21st and 22nd—The Federals were repulsed in attacks upon the Weldon raildepends neither on external applica-tions nor on wealth, but on the man's

roa', Va.

27th—Battle of Kenesaw Mountain.

28th—The Confederates moved on
Washington by way of the Shenandoah Valley, Va. JULY, 1864. 9th—Battle of Monocacy River, Md. 20th—Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga.

AUGUST, 1864. 6th-Fort Gaines, in Mobile Bay, surrendered to Admiral Farragut.

21st—The Weldon railroad captured. 31st-The battle of Jonesborough. SEPTEMBER, 1864 2d-The Federals entered Atlants. 19th-The battle of Winchester, Va. 22d-The battle of Fisher's Creek,

30th-Battle at Peeble's Farm, Va. остовев, 1864. 2d-Battle at Holston River, Va. 6th-Battle at Allatoona Pass, Ga. 19th-Battle of Cedar Creek, Va. 27th—The Federals were repulsed

Hatcher's Run, Va. NOVEMBER, 1864. 16th-Gen. Sherman began his march

to the sea. DECEMBER, 1864. 13.h-Fort McAllister was captured by the Federals.
15th—The battle of Nashville, Tenn.

25th—The Federals were repulsed in an attack upon Fort Fisher, N. C. JANUARY, 1865. 15th-Fort Fisher, N. C., was captured by the Federals.

5th-The Federals were repulsed at Hatcher's Run, Virginia. MARCH, 1865. 16th-Battle of Averysborurgh N. C. 18th—Battle of Bentonville, N. C. 25th—Fort Steadman, near Peters-burg, was captured by the Confederates,

FEBRUARY, 1865.

and recaptured by the Federals. 31st-The battle of Five Forks, Va. APRIL, 1865. 2d-Richmond was evacuated by the

Confederates.
6th—Battle of Farmville, Virginia.
9th—General Lee, with his army, surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox, Court House, Va.

13th—Mobile surrendered to a combined army and naval attack.

14th—The flag General Anderson had

lowered at Fort Sumter, was restored to 14th-President Lincoln was assassinated at Washington. He was shot in the back of the head at Ford's Theatre, by Wilkes Booth, and died next morn ing. The same evening an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate the

Secretary of State, William H. Seward. 15th—Andrew Johnson, vice-president, took the oath as president. 26th—General Johnson surrendered to General Sherman in North Carolina. MAY, 1865.

6th—Galveston, Texas, surrendered to the federals. 10th—Jeff Davis captured in Georgia.

13th—A skirmish took place near Bre-

zos, in eastern Texas.

26th—The confederates in Texas, under General Kirby Smith, surrendered.

The armies of the East and West were disbanded and returned home, after a review at Washington.

JUNE, 1865. 6th-An order was issued for the release of all prisoners of war in the depots of the North.

JULY. 1865. -The corner stone of a monumen was laid at Gettysburg, Penn., in memory of the soldiers who fell there.

STORIES AND HINTS.

Pansies are to be enjoyed in perfection in Se, tember, if they were not allowed to bloom too much in summer. The cool fall weather suits them best. It is a mistaken idea that they want all shade. Shade from the hottest sunshine is good for them, but they should have some sunshine in order to properly bring out their gorgeous colors well. Plants grown in shade are usually slender and weak.

TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

Says a Boston physician to the Congregationalist—As pneumonia is essentially a congestive disease, the best preventive measures are those which avoid the causes of congestion. Pulmonary congestion is favored by too heavy clothing worn in winter weather. A serious error is the supposition that a double set of flannels worn next the skin affords double protection. The fact is that in such a case the inner flannel absorbs all secretions and perspiration, which are such a case the inner fiannel absorbe all secretions and perspiration, which are there retained by the outer fiannel. An almost poultice-like action is thus brought about, softening the skin and rendering it highly susceptible to the slightest exposure. Over-heated, ill-ventilated rooms and the sudden transition from these to the sharp outer air, are other avoidable predisposing causes of the disease. He who uses a cold sponge-bath with brisk rubbing every sponge-bath with brisk rubbing every morning, who wears the lightest cloth-Mountain and Missionary Ridge were fought at Chattanooga, Tenn.

28th and 29th—Confederates made two ineffectual assaults upon Knoxville, Tennessee.

28th and 29th—Confederates made two ineffectual assaults upon Knoxville, Tennessee. tary science.

TEACHING THE GIRLS.

Toledo Blade.

Give your daughters a thorough education. Teach them to cook and prepare the food of the household. Teach them to wash, to iron and darn stockings, to sew on buttons, to make their own dresses. Teach them to make bread, and that a good kitchen lessens a doc-tor's account. Teach them that he only tor's account. Teach them that he only lays up meney whose expenses are less than his income, and that all grow poor who have to spend more money than they receive. Teach them that a calico dress paid for fits better than a silk one unpaid for. Teach them that a full, healthy face displays a greater lustre than fifty cosmetic beauties. Teach them to purchase, and to see that the account corresponds with the purchase. Teach them good common sense self-Teach them good common sense, self-help and industry. Teach them that an honest mechanic in his working dress is a better object of esteem than a dozen haughty, finely dressed idlers. Teach them gardening and the pleasures of nature. Teach them, if you can afford it, music, painting, etc., but to consider them as secondary objects only. Teach them that the happiness of matrimony depends neither on external applies.

character. A Historic Home.

London Times Ankerwyke house, Buckinghamshire, the ancient home of the Harcourt fam-22d—Battle of Decatur, Ga.

30th—Another unsuccessful assault was made by the Federals upon Petersburg, Va.

102d—Battle of Decatur, Ga.

112d illy, including "Magna Charta island," on rear which King John signed "the bulwark of British liberty," in 1215, is announced for sale early next month. The estate comprises nearly seven hundred acres, with a rental of a little over £2,000 a year. Ankerwyke is in the parish of Wraysbury, between Staines and Datchet, and is celebrated for the picturesque beauty of its trees, which form a conspicuous feature when seen from a conspicuous feature when seen from the riverside. Ankerwyke was once a Benedictine priory, founded in honor of St. Mary Magdalen by Sir Gilbert Mont-fichet, in the reign of Henry II. It was afterward given by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Smith, who resided there. Of the monastic buildings, according to Murray, only the hall remains. In the grounds is an immense yew-tree, be-neath which, according to local tradin op, Henry, VII. made an appointment with Anne Boleyn.

A.P. LIPE

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, Wa-Keeney, Kanssa

THE CUSTOM OF THE PUBLIC

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B. JONES.

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